systemically administering sufficient quantities of thrombopoietin to th mammal to induce endogenous production of platelet-derived growth factor in the mammal; and

systemically administering sufficient quantities of a thyroid regulatory agent to regulate cell division and oligodendroglia production.

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34. The method of claim 33 wherein the step of systemically administering the thrombopoietin comprises a method selected from the group consisting of oral administration, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection and intrathecal injection.

35. The method of claim 33 wherein the thyroid regulatory agent comprises thyroid hormone.

36. The method of claim 35 wherein the step of administering the thyroid hormone comprises a method selected from the group consisting of oral administration, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection and intrathecal injection.

37. The method of claim 35 wherein the thyroid hormone comprises thyroid hormone extract.

38. The method of claim 35 wherein the thyroid hormone comprises synthetic thyroid hormone.

39. The method of claim 33 wherein the thyroid regulatory agent comprises thyrotropin.

40. The method of claim 39 wherein the step of administering the thyrotropin comprises a method selected from the group consisting of oral administration, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection and intrathecal injection.

41. The method of claim 33 wherein the thrombopoietin is selected from the group consisting of a thrombopoietin isolated from a mammal, a thrombopoietin made by recombinant means, and a thrombopoietin made by synthetic means.

42. The method of claim 33 wherein the quantity of thrombopoietin administered is from 1.0 to 100 µg/kg body weight per day.

43. Th method of claim 33 wherein the thyroid regulatory agent is co-administered to the mammal with the thrombopoietin.

44. The method of claim 33 wherein the thyroid regulatory agent is initially administered to the mammal at least ten days subsequent to initial administration of the thrombopoietin.

45. A method of inducing increased platelet production with secondary increased endogenous production of platelet-derived growth factor in a mammal, the platelet-derived growth factor serving as a therapeutic agent to stimulate regeneration or repair of nerve axon myelin coatings in a mammal with damaged neurons, the method comprising:

systemically administering sufficient quantities of thrombopoietin to the mammal to increase platelet production; and

systemically administering sufficient quantities of a thyroid regulatory agent to regulate cell division.

46. The method of claim 45 wherein the step of systemically administering the thrombopoietin comprises a method selected from the group consisting of oral administration, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection and intrathecal injection.

47. The method of claim 45 wherein the thyroid regulatory agent comprises thyroid hormone.

48. The method of claim 47 wherein the step of administering the thyroid hormone comprises a method selected from the group consisting of oral administration, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection and intrathecal injection.

49. The method of claim 47 wherein the thyroid hormone comprises thyroid hormone extract.

50. The method of claim 47 wherein the thyroid hormone comprises synthetic thyroid hormone.

51. The method of claim 45 wherein the thyroid regulatory agent comprises thyrotropin.

52. The method of claim 51 wherein the step of administering the thyrotropin comprises a method selected from the group consisting of oral administration, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection and intrathecal injection.

53. The method of claim 45 wherein the thrombopoietin is selected from the group consisting of a thrombopoietin isolated from a mammal, a thrombopoietin made by recombinant means, and a thrombopoietin made by synthetic means.

54. The method of claim 45 wherein the quantity of thrombopoietin administered is from 1.0 to 100 µg/kg body weight per day.

55. The method of claim 45 wherein the thyroid regulatory agent is co-administered to the mammal with the thrombopoietin.

56. The method of claim 45 wherein the thyroid regulatory agent is initially administered to the mammal at least ten days subsequent to initial administration of the thrombopoietin.

57. A method of inducing increased platelet production with secondary increased endogenous production of platelet-derived growth factor in a mammal, the platelet-derived growth factor serving as a therapeutic agent to stimulate regeneration or repair of nerve axon myelin coatings in a mammal with damaged neurons, the method comprising systemically administering sufficient quantities of thrombopoietin to the mammal to increase platelet production, whereby endogenous production of platelet-derived growth factor is increased, thereby causing regeneration or repair of nerve axon myelin coatings.

58. The method of claim 57 wherein the step of systemically administering the thrombopoietin comprises a method selected from the group consisting of oral administration, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection and intrathecal injection.

59. The method of claim 57 wherein the thrombopoietin is selected from the group consisting of a thrombopoietin isolated from a mammal, a thrombopoietin made by recombinant means, and a thrombopoietin made by synthetic means.

60. The method of claim 57 wherein the quantity of thrombopoietin administered is from 1.0 to 100 µg/kg body weight per day.